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to believe in an ultimate cessation of incongruous war.

Through the efforts of an American delegate, the Executive Director of the American Peace Society, President Wilson's peace proposal, after careful study by the Committee on International Law, was recommended for favorable action by the congress. The resolution as unanimously adopted by the congress reads as follows:

"The congress expresses its great satisfaction at learning that the President of the United States of America has, through the Secretary of State, submitted to the governments of the other states the following proposal, which has already been accepted in principle by twenty-one different governments, and has been embodied in a treaty between the U. S. A. and the State of San Salvador."

After quoting from the official proposal, the resolution continues:

"The congress requests the Berne Bureau to communicate to all the governments its desire that treaties on this basis should be concluded between them.

"It would impress upon the national peace organizations the importance of taking action to induce their governments to enter into such treaties."

The congress closed Saturday at 11 a. m., after which the delegates took the train to Alkmaar, from which place they enjoyed a boat ride to Amsterdam.

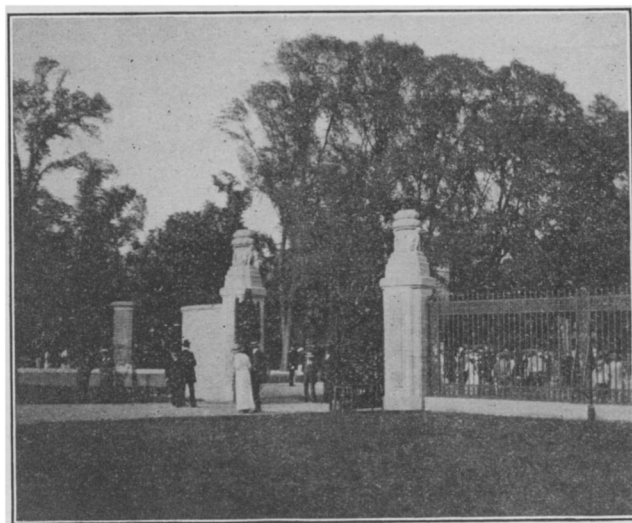
The Temple of Peace at The Hague.

As expected, the dedication of the Temple of Peace at The Hague Thursday, August 28, was not met with universal applause. It is generally agreed that its erection has been conceived and carried out in sincerity. It is generally granted that Mr. Carnegie "imagines the gift to be seasonable and appropriate." It is recognized as an imposing architectural ornament. But there are some who refer to it slightly as "quite a nice place" in which to continue "the colossal sham known as The Hague Conference." One paper, the *London Standard* of August 29, looks upon it as a place in which to continue the "solemn mockery," "voluminous resolutions," and "most edifying vœux." This pessimistic sheet expects the "net result will be as before, practically nothing," and repeats the threadbare contention that there can be "no guarantee against aggression but ability to defend."

The Temple of Peace, as the donor prefers to have it called, is a direct outgrowth of the First Hague Conference in 1899. After a conference in Berlin with Professor von Martens, one of his Russian colleagues at the First Hague Conference, Mr. Andrew D. White opened a correspondence with Mr. Carnegie. Mr. White was in consequence invited to visit Mr. Carnegie at Skibo, in 1903. After a day of trout fishing, the plan for a "center and symbol of the world's desire for peace and good will to men" was fully unfolded. In that year, after conferences with Baron Gevers, Dutch Minister in Washington, Mr. Carnegie gave to the government of the Netherlands the \$1,700,000 with which this remarkable structure has been built by the Dutch government for the purpose of "establishing and maintaining in perpetuity at The Hague a court-house and library for the permanent court of arbitration." The work has been accomplished under the direction of an

executive committee of five persons, four of whom were nominated by the Queen of Holland and the fifth by the Council of the Permanent Court. This committee was formed as follows: Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, president; M. W. H. de Beaufort, Jonkheer L. H. Ruijsenaers, Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman, and Jonkheer S. van Cittere. All those who have seen the temple agree that the committee has done its work in a manner quite worthy of Holland, of Mr. Carnegie's generosity, and of the cause of international peace.

The temple is on the left of the beautiful avenue leading from The Hague to Scheveningen, at an appropriate distance from the street and near the ancient toll-gate which marked the olden boundary of The Hague. The site occupies sixteen acres of the grounds upon which stood formerly the palace which belonged to Princess Anna Paulowna, wife of King William II and grandmother of Queen Wilhelmina. These grounds



GATES TO THE TEMPLE OF PEACE

The picture shows the beautiful front gates from the inside. They are the gift of the German Empire.

were acquired by the Dutch government at a cost of \$300,000.

The temple, built in brick and stone, with a roof of blue Welsh slate, is a combination of Dutch and Flemish architecture, designed by M. L. M. Cordonnier, of Lille, assisted by M. J. A. G. van der Steur, of Haarlem. The design was selected from a total number of 216 competitors, the award being given by a jury composed of six leading architects of the world. The corner-stone was laid July 30, 1907, by M. de Nelidoff, president of the Second Hague Conference. It bears the inscription: "Paci Justitia Firmandae Hanc Aedem Andrae Carnegii Munificentia Dedicavit."

The temple contains a half basement, with provisions for press-rooms, telegraph offices, heat and lighting plant with fourteen boilers, accommodations for the employees, and a restaurant.

The front of the building, with its arcade extending the entire length, is approached from the two sides by curving slopes. The tower at the left, as one faces the building, reaches a height of 260 feet. Upon entering, one is profoundly impressed by the grandeur of the

magnificent stairway leading by gradual and graceful curves to the floor above. On the right of the first floor is the Great Court, the largest room in the building, unfortunately only 70 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 30 feet high, with a barrel-vaulted ceiling. In this room three galleries face three large windows, while at the blind end of the room is a dais for the judges. On the tower side of the building, on the first floor, connected with the Great Court by a corridor lined with Greek and Italian marbles, is the Small Court. The rest of the first floor is occupied by reading-rooms, a map-room, consultation-rooms, and other accommodations. On the upper floor are the rooms of the administrative council and other officials, and the library, with a capacity of 200,000 volumes, a book-lift leading to the reading-rooms below. The center of the building is occupied by the courtyard 144 feet long and 111 feet wide. The entire temple is about 260 feet square.

GIFTS OF THE NATIONS.

It was Baron D'Estournelles de Constant who suggested at the Second Hague Conference that the nations might well combine in contributing materials for the construction and decoration of the building. As a result, practically all the nations have contributed. The four stained-glass windows of the Great Court are the gift of Great Britain; a picture by Besnard for the Great Court and a Gobelin tapestry designed by Mergon for the Small Court are the gifts of France. The Dutch government has given for the room over the Small Court a collection of paintings by Ferdinand Bol; the city of The Hague the seven elaborate and symbolically stained-glass windows for the main stairway. The monumental gates to the grounds are the gift of Germany; much of the marble in the corridor was given by Italy. The bronze and crystal candelabra came from Austria; the porcelain vases in the entrance hall from Hungary; the granite for the entrance slopes from Norway; the granite for the basement and a number of the columns from Sweden; the porcelain for the fountain in the courtyard from Denmark; the works of the clocks from Switzerland; the jasper vase, nearly twelve feet high, in the central hall from Russia; a marble seat from Greece; a number of carpets from Turkey and Roumania. The United States has appropriated \$20,000 with which it purposes to contribute a marble group for the first landing of the staircase. Onyx for the staircase came from Mexico; the bronze doors from Belgium; four cloisonné vases from China. The gold-embroidered tapestries for the room of the administrative council are the gifts of Japan, while the paneling is with wood from Brazil. Appropriate gifts from Argentina, Chile, San Salvador, and Haiti are on the way.

The grounds, which bid fair to be among the most beautiful in the world, have been designed by a London landscape architect, Mr. Thomas Mawson. The position of the building and the size of the grounds, combined with the location, make possible a most happy blending of formal vistas with the natural beauties of the ancient forest.

THE CEREMONY.

The weather was perfect. The Hague, decorated in honor of the centennial of Holland's national inde-

pendence, of the Queen's birthday, of the International Peace Congress, and of the dedication, could not have looked more beautiful. Many thousands thronged the streets leading to the Temple. Church bells rang through the entire ceremony. Queen Wilhelmina, the Queen Mother, and the Prince Consort arrived at 2.10. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie were then presented to the Queen. The Grand Hall of the Palace was soon filled by the four hundred invited guests, which included the Ministers, the heads of the various embassies, members of the Council of Administration, of the Permanent Arbitration Court, and others, mostly officials.

The president of the Foundation, Jonkheer Karnebeek, thanking Queen Wilhelmina, the Queen Mother, and Prince Henry of the Netherlands for their presence, proceeded to characterize the Permanent Court of Arbitration as a remarkable application of the principle of justice. Turning to Mr. Carnegie, he said in English: "You stand, as it were, before the whole civilized world, before the forty-two states affiliated with the Permanent Court of Arbitration, before the sovereign of the country that became the seat of this world institution. Coupled with the Court of Arbitration, your name will pass to posterity as the founder of the Temple of Peace." Continuing in French, M. van Karnebeek then presented to the president of the Administrative Council a small case containing a key which the German government had made for the large entrance gate, thus formally handing the Temple over to the Council. He said that the Temple will not only be the office in which work can be done to secure the supremacy of peace by law, but that it will also appeal to the imaginations of men and constitute a rallying point for all who believe in the progress of humanity toward that ideal of civilization when wars shall be no more. In that sense the structure would be a Temple of Peace where, even when the clouds of war should appear on the horizon, better aspirations might find refuge and be able, like the doves of the Ark, to resume their flight after the tempest.

M. M. van Swinderen, president of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the name of the Administrative Council of the Court, expressed his delight at the possession of so important an edifice. After referring to the significance of the general participation in the construction of the building by the nations of the world, the speaker accepted in the name of the Administrative Council of the Arbitration Court the key, symbolizing the transfer of the edifice to which it gives access. He conceived that the Temple is destined to become a fruitful laboratory, producing and spreading all over the world ideas and formulæ for the guidance of nations and their mutual relations. He expressed the belief that diplomacy might well hail the inauguration of the Temple with hearts full of hope. During the ceremony Mr. Carnegie was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Orange-Nassau. The choir sang Psalm one hundred thirty-eight and the Jubilate Deo; prayers for the welfare of the countries were offered, and the simple but most impressive ceremony was over.

The important St. Louis Peace Congress Report, 640 pages, can now be had at the office of the American Peace Society.